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satisfactory system, such as we are contending for, can ever be completed unless the nations are willing to enter into an agreement for at least the arrest of the present rivalry of armaments. As long as the nations insist on holding that force, instead of a great tribunal of justice, shall be the final resort in serious cases of controversy, and continue, on this theory, to increase their armies and navies, it will be impossible to get them to agree in advance to arbitrate all or even any great number of their controversies before any judicial tribunal whatever.

This conference cannot do better, therefore, than to reaffirm, if possible with increased emphasis, the conclusions which it reached last year with regard to the subjects that ought to be considered and favorably acted upon at the coming Hague meeting, including that of limitation of armaments, the most urgent of all the international questions now pressing for solution.

We ought, of course, to continue our efforts to secure the widest possible study of the subject of pacific settlement of international disputes in the universities, colleges and schools of the country, and in all other influential circles, but the coming Hague Conference, whose early meeting is now assured, makes it urgent that this gathering should again utter its voice in no uncertain terms with regard to the steps which the world is certainly prepared to have taken in the interests of the common welfare of humanity.

### New Glories for Holland.

On July 9, at The Hague, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, on behalf of the United States group of the Interparliamentary Union, of which he is president, presented to the Netherlands group a magnificent white-bordered peace flag. In making the presentation Mr. Bartholdt said:

"However glorious may have been the history of Holland, it seems that the future has reserved for this country new glories still, at least in the opinion of those who believe in international justice and peace. It is the second time that this country receives the entire world, and in these days the eyes of the whole human family are turned toward your charming capital, The Hague. And what does this signify? In my opinion, nothing else than the conviction of the different governments that your city, so proud of itself, is destined to be the seat of the World Government, of which the first Conference laid the foundation stone and which we hope will be consolidated and perpetuated by the Conference now in session.

"And we are proud of it, we Americans, in recalling that we have contributed in considerable measure towards hastening this happy issue. Not only is it a distinguished American, celebrated for other reasons than his riches, and endowed with a prophetic faculty, who has generously provided a permanent home for this World Government, but the greatest American of our day has likewise made the choice of your capital for this important international meeting a matter of personal concern.

"Will not the combined action of the governments fulfill the just expectations of their people? We await anxiously the answer. With the increase of the participation of ordinary people in the affairs of government, the

movement in favor of the elimination of force and the substitution of judicial methods in its place is gaining more and more, and will soon be irresistible; for the peoples feel instinctively that the interests which they have in common are always greater than the real or imaginary differences which may temporarily divide them. Even the national honor can be vindicated with more certainty by submission to the verdict of an impartial tribunal than by the use of force, — which determines not who is in the right, but only who is the stronger."

### New Books

PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE AND DIPLOMACY. By Sir Thomas Barclay. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Limited, 3 Chancery Lane, W. C. Price, £1 1s. net.

This work of Sir Thomas Barclay, whose eminent services to the cause of international arbitration and peace are so well known, is written with special reference to the Hague Conferences and Conventions and other general international agreements. It is an attempt to formulate with precision and in detail the *problems* of international practice. It proceeds as far as possible from the point of view of precedent and experience rather than from that of theory. It deals with all the leading problems of the subject, whether susceptible of solution by international conferences or not. It gives first place to the questions suggested for consideration by the second Hague Conference and any future conferences of the kind. It supplements existing treatises on International Law, and thus will be found to be a useful source of information for students of the subject. The scope of the work may be judged by a few of the titles: Extension of the Scope of Arbitration Treaties and of the Jurisdiction of the Hague Court; Proposed Modifications in the Procedure of the Hague Court; Revision of the Mediation Clauses of the Hague Convention; Immunity of Private Property at Sea from Capture; Revision of the International Law of Neutrality; An International Prize Court; Contractual Limitation of Armaments; Principle of the "Open Door"; Employment of Arms for the Enforcement of Commercial and Financial Obligations. Dr. Barclay includes in the work a number of suggested draft treaties and clauses on a variety of international matters, as, for example, a treaty to include vital interests and national honor; for establishing a uniform practice in regard to contraband of war; for the assimilation of private property at sea to private property on land in warfare; for an agreement respecting mail ships, etc. Dr. Barclay writes in a terse and lucid style, and one never has any difficulty in comprehending his meaning. The value of the work for reference is enhanced by a good table of contents and by a number of appendices giving the texts of various conventions.

AMONG THE WORLD'S PEACEMAKERS. By Hayne Davis. New York: The Progressive Publishing Company.

This is a collection of special articles written by Mr. Davis chiefly for the New York *Independent*, which with attractive chapter headings he has made into a book. The work pretends to no historical perspective and has none. It is without chapters on Worcester, Ladd, Channing, Sumner, Burritt or Jay. It knows nothing

practically of the Universal Peace Congresses, which have been so potent in bringing the cause up to its present strength. It has but little to say about some of the leaders most eminent and useful in the peace movement of to-day. It almost leaves out of account the American Peace Society, which for nearly a century has been educating the public opinion of this country and, to a large extent, of the world in the measures of peace and arbitration that are now being considered by the nations at The Hague. The great peace societies of England, France, Italy, Germany and other European countries do not figure in its pages. But it does justly include in its scope of interests the Mohonk Conference, and is fittingly dedicated to Albert K. Smiley, as well as to Hamilton Holt and to Hon. Richard Bartholdt, honored workers in the cause. To it the peace movement virtually begins with the formation of the Interparliamentary Union, of the American group of which Mr. Davis himself is the secretary.

As an introduction to the world's peacemakers from this limited point of view it is very valuable. Although the writer is rather too laudatory at times in speaking of his heroes, he is always entertaining and well-meaning. The whole tone of his book is kindly and hopeful. Sometimes he is also indiscriminating, as when giving the story of Captain Hobson he incidentally accepts rather than exposes the inconsistency of Captain Hobson's doctrine of extreme naval extension combined with a campaign for arbitration; but his enthusiastic emphasis upon the influence of the Interparliamentary Union in urging the second Hague Conference and upon the success of the American members at its meeting in Brussels in causing the Union to prepare plans for a general treaty of arbitration and a World Congress help one to appreciate, as one might not otherwise, the important part in the development of internationalism that is being taken by our own statesmen. The book gives information which has hitherto been inaccessible except in government documents, in pamphlets or newspaper files. It reproduces Mr. Bryan's speech at London and lets us hear again the story of how the Baroness von Suttner wrote "Law Down Your Arms." Its biographical sketches of Sir. William Randal Cremer, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Count Apponyi are particularly well done.

**THE LAW OF PRIVATE PROPERTY IN WAR.** By Norman Bentwich. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Limited. 147 pages.

This book is based upon the Yorke Prize Essay at Cambridge University for 1906. It contains two historical chapters which will be found helpful to the

student of international law. It aims to interest the student rather than to satisfy the lawyer. Some of the topics considered by the writer are "Private Property on Land," "Compensation for War Losses," "Commerce between Belligerents," "Conquest and Private Property," "War and Property on Sea," "War and Neutral Commerce at Sea," and "Proposed Changes in the Laws of War at Sea." The book has especial value at this time as an introduction to the study of the subject of exempting private property at sea from capture in time of war, which has been commended to the Hague Conference by various peace organizations and eloquently laid before one of its committees by ex-Ambassador Choate of our delegation.

#### **International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau, 31 Beacon Street, Boston.**

The following persons may be secured to give lectures, club talks and addresses before public meetings, churches, schools and other organizations on international arbitration and peace. Those wishing their services should communicate directly with them as to dates and terms.

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